

THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak.— Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—*Jackson.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democratic Party of Madison county, will be held in Canton, *On Monday, the 2d day of January next*, for the purpose of expressing their views on the various questions of National policy now before the people, and especially on the subject of the PROTECTIVE TARIFF; also for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held on the 22d of February next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and for the various State offices.

Democrats! let us one and all attend.— Vital principles are at stake! A splendid victory for our principles is within our reach; let us achieve it!

MANY DEMOCRATS.

TO BANKRUPTS.

By an order of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Southern District of Mississippi, passed at the late term thereof, all notices required, by the act of Congress, to be made by the petitioner, were, when the petitioner resides in either of the counties of Madison, Yazoo, Holmes, Scott, Neshoba and Leake, directed to be published in this paper.

We have made arrangements with Wm. Burns, Esq., the Clerk of the Court, to forward us the necessary data, in each case, upon which to make the publication.

The next session of the Court will be held on the 20th of February next. Publication of notice must be made twenty days before court; and our paper being published on Saturday, any publication of notice for the next court, must be made on or before the 25th of January next, that being the last day on which the publication can be made in time for the sitting of the next court.

The proof of publication will invariably be withheld until our fees are paid.

We would again call the attention of our friends to the advertisement of Mr. Taintor, in another column. A specimen of his Mills can be seen at the plantation of H. F. Bennett, Esq.

Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, will preach in Sharon, on to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

"The Mississippi of the 2d inst. in an article under the above head, lashes us most mercilessly. Its editor should have been sure it was entirely just, before it assumed to be severe and censorious; and when he took us to task for writing the article alluded to by him, he should have better understood what he sought to object to. He says:

"The Independent Democrat," published at Canton, Madison county, objects to both time and place, and assigns, as one of its reasons for opposing Jackson as the place of meeting, that "there is an impression amongst many that a clique at that place (Jackson) has an undue control of matters on such occasions." We are surprised that the intelligent editor of the Independent Democrat should offer so flimsy and ridiculous an objection. To suppose that the Democrats of Jackson can rule the Convention, is insulting to the intelligence of the State; and not less insulting is the reflection when it is placed in a different shape, and made to assume the cast it was intended for, and accuse the Democracy of this region of exercising an "undue control" from interested motives or sinister designs."

Now it is not true, as stated by the Mississippi, that we objected to the proposed time of holding the convention. On the contrary we did expressly assent to the time, by expressing a cordial approbation of the resolutions of the meeting, with only two qualifications to such approbation; one of which was that the meeting did not express the preference which we knew a vast majority of the persons composing the meeting entertained for Mr. Cal-

houn, as the nominee of our party for the presidency; the other was as to the "recommendation that the State Convention be held at Jackson." These were the only objections we made. We did object to the place, for the reason, amongst others, given in the extract quoted from us by the Mississippi. Our object in doing so was entirely different from what the comments of that paper would seem to insinuate. We wished to throw no firebrand—no apple of discord—into our ranks. So far from having any wish to create dissension amongst ourselves, we were anxious to produce concord and harmony by removing all real or supposed cause of disagreement. We know that there were great objections, with many, to Jackson as the place of the sitting of the Convention; and we are convinced now that the prejudice against that place is greater than we had supposed when we penned the remarks which are the subject of the Mississippi's strictures. We repeat that it was to meet this objection and prejudice, that we took the stand we did against Jackson—not that we ourselves had any great objection to that place, for the reason assigned, but the rather that union and harmony might prevail, when they could be made to do so without a forfeiture of any thing. What we wrote in opposition to Jackson, we knew to be correspondent with the views entertained and expressed afterwards, on more reflection, by many who voted for the resolutions. In truth, we think the Mississippi has itself, in the same article, fully admitted the justness and reasonableness of our objection, when it says: "foolish opposition to this imaginary clique, the precise locality of which, and its material parts have never been defined, did much to distract our party in the last campaign, and arrayed Democrat against Democrat, exciting personal feelings and prejudice," &c. It is not pretended that this "opposition" is less now than then; on the contrary we all know it has increased.

But it is said our objection was intended "to accuse the Democracy of this (that) region of exercising an 'undue control' from interested motives or sinister designs." This remark is entirely unfounded and gratuitous. We defy any one reasonably to infer any such "intention" from any thing contained in the article alluded to, or from any thing else that we have ever said or done. Our remarks were not, in language or intention, accusatory of any man or set of men.

"A galled jade winces." Men who act from "interested motives" or "sinister designs" are always suspicious: they are apt to fancy that their "motives and designs" are known to those, even, who never in fact thought of them; just as the murderer will dream of the gallows, or the thief will imagine that he hears the tread of justice when no one is near.

The Mississippi states that Governor Tucker arrived at Jackson on the 8th inst. in good health.

Mr. Clay arrived in Vicksburg on the 4th inst. on his way to New Orleans. He was addressed by Judge Bodley, who, in the name of his fellow-citizens, welcomed him to the city. Mr. C. replied briefly, and after remaining a few hours, he departed. His reception is said to have been cordial and enthusiastic.

He reached Natchez on Tuesday last, where and when he was addressed by F. L. Claiborne, Esq. on behalf of the citizens of Adams county, in a speech that called forth the warmest approbation. Mr. Clay responded; after which he was escorted to the City Hotel, at which place all who desired to be presented to him. He declined a public barbecue which was tendered to him, at Natchez.

The Nashville Union states that General Duff Green has just returned from Europe, bringing home a scheme for new commercial treaties between the United States, France and England, "based on mutual tariff of duties and resulting from interviews with Sir Robert Peel in London and M. Guizot in Paris."

The Charlottesville Republican states that Mr. Rives will not support Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

This steamship reached the port of Boston on the 17th ult. bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th of Nov. From the items of news related in the Boston Post we glean the following items:

The crops throughout England have been unusually abundant—so much so as to cause great loss of fortune and destruction of the hopes of many persons who had invested large amounts of capital in the purchase of wheat in expectation of a very short crop. Large numbers of persons who embarked in the purchase of wheat in the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, during the last summer, have been obliged to sell at about one half of the original costs there.

There has been a very good demand for cotton in Liverpool for the last week, the sales having amounted to 36,000 bags.— The quantity taken for consumption has not, however, been larger than usual, the increased demand having arisen from the purchases of speculators.

The Anti-Corn Law League still continue their agitation.

The cabinet of the Tuilleries has proposed to the British Government the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, by which the mutual right of search for the prevention of the slave trade was established; and the adoption, instead of it, of the system agreed upon between England and America—that each country should maintain an equal naval force on the west coast of Africa as a check on malpractices under its own flag. As an inducement to this, M. Guizot expresses his perfect willingness at once to enter on the discussion of a commercial treaty between France and England. Lord Aberdeen has evaded any definite answer to the British proposal, by merely stating that no change can be made in the existing relations as to the right of search till the expiration of the period for which French letters of marque were granted to English cruisers. This will be next year. With respect to the treaty of commerce, his lordship is anxious to meet the French Government half way.

There is less probability than there was of the proposed commercial union between France and Belgium being carried into effect.

The first meeting of the United Committee of the Provincial States has just taken place in Prussia. A recent decree of the King convoked this body. The committee have no power to discuss any public matters but such as shall be referred to them by the Crown. The topics now to be considered by them, are, a uniform diminution of the public burdens, and the adoption of a general system of railways throughout the Prussian provinces. The expense of the railroads, if determined on, is to be met by an issue of treasury notes, to the amount of 80,000,000 thalers.

In Spain, the government shows its attachment to liberty, by instituting prosecution against the press; and its financial prosperity, by making a demand on the Cortes, as soon as they shall meet, for the sum of 30,000,000 reals.

The reply of the States General of Holland to the King's address on the opening of the legislative session intimates the hope that the new tariff for imports and exports, promised by the Government, will be so far advanced as to allow of some decisive action upon it, before the lapse of any considerable period; and further emphatically expresses its desire that the Government may not lose sight of the acknowledged truism, that moderate and equal duties can alone enrich the people, while they increase the revenue of the State.

The States General urge the necessity of early attention to the declining condition of the West India possessions.

Allan Cunningham is dead.

The Times asserts, on the authority of its Paris letter, that the French Government had despatched, or intended to despatch, a commission to the English Government that the new slave-trade treaty will not be ratified.

The Paris Presse of Sunday contains a long article relative to the decision taken by the Belgian Government, to make reprisals on the commerce of the United States of America, for her additional charges lately levied on the British Queen steamer in the port of New York. It shows that, as French vessels cannot by treaty be made subject in Belgium to any other duty than that payable on coming from France, no matter from what foreign port or with what cargo these vessels may arrive, a consequence of this quarrel will be, that French bottoms must become the carriers between the United States and Antwerp. It contends that, though, no doubt, the American merchants will endeavor to introduce their commodities into Belgium by Dunkirk or Rotterdam, the advantage will still result for importations made direct, as the transport from the above ports, to Antwerp or Ostend will be an additional charge on the commodity. The Presse concludes by eulogizing the spirit shown by the Belgian Government in this affair.

FROM TEXAS.

By the New Orleans Bee we have received dates from Galveston to the 20th ult. The Texan army had taken up its line of march to the Medina, preparatory to a general movement on the Rio Grande. Their number is estimated at from 1300 to 1800 men. The whole force of the Mexicans east of the mountains does not exceed 3000. The Legislature had assembled, but as yet was without a quorum.— We might give a few extracts in detail, but we have neither time nor space.—*Southron.*

How does a Protective Tariff diminish the price of Cotton?—We have, over and over again, been asked this question. We will endeavor to answer it—it thus diminishes its price or value which is pretty nearly the same thing:

A Cotton Planter carries to New Orleans a thousand dollars worth of cotton, for which he desires coarse cotton goods (on which there is a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, as is the case under the present tariff,) to the amount of a thousand dollars.

The importing merchant will tell him, "I want your cotton, and can let you have the quantity of goods you desire, (one thousand dollars worth,) the duty is not paid on them, however, therefore if you will pay the duty on them which is a thousand dollars, I will give you an order for them." The Cotton Planter would answer, "this is all the cotton I possess, I can therefore purchase only five hundred dollars worth of your cotton goods." In this instance it is not obvious that the price or value of cotton is exactly reduced one half to its producer? That is, his cotton is worth only five hundred dollars under the tariff law which would be worth a thousand dollars under a free trade system. But the duties on all goods do not amount to 100 per cent. If it were 60 per cent. he would only lose two hundred and fifty dollars, at 25 per cent. one hundred and twenty-five. These calculations we give as our reasons why a protective tariff diminishes the price of cotton. We regard \$1,000 worth of goods, the same thing in value as \$1,000 in cash. The average duty of the present tariff is estimated at about 40 per cent. and therefore a duty of \$400, would be levied upon the farmer or the merchant (as in the above case) who imported \$1,000 worth of goods. We repeat again that these are our reasons why a protective tariff reduces the price of cotton. We defy a refutation of our arguments, calculations, or by whatever other name they may be called.

In this calculation the enormity of the tariff system has been, only in part exposed—it threatens to cut off our entire foreign trade, for the article of cotton especially, amounting to 1,700,000 bales, and what do we get in return? The small increase of the home manufacturers who consume 300,000 bales.

We say to the planter, as well as all other interests, not depending upon government munificence,

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."
Woodville Republican.

WHO WANTS A TARIFF.

We find the following remarks in the Boston American—a zealous supporter of Henry Clay. They may well excite the inquiry, Who wants a tariff?

"The vote in some of the manufacturing towns shows a disposition on their part to secure the success of the Locofoco ticket. In Lowell, for instance—by some untoward influence or other—Morton has a majority of votes over Davis; and this, too, in a city that has almost always of late years, unless at municipal elections, given a handsome whig majority. If the manufacturers are in favor of free trade, and opposed to the late tariff—which certainly, to say the least of it, affords a very reasonable protection—they are taking the precise course to procure its repeal. They have but to say the word, and support the Locofoco Representatives to Congress, and the act is repealed. The whigs are the fast friends of protection. It therefore remains for the manufacturers to say whether their establishments stand in need of protection or not. If they do not, it seems to us that they owe something, at least, to the labors and sacrifices of the whigs in their behalf, and should support those most cordially who have ever supported them."

Previous to the election in Michigan, this statement was published in the whig papers:

"A tariff ticket of members of each party, has been formed in Oakland county, Michigan, and will be elected."

At the election in that State, which has just closed, Oakland county gave 823 majority for the democratic ticket. The Detroit Free Press has the following remarks in relation to this county:

"THE RESULT IN OAKLAND.—The democratic triumph in Oakland county is an important one. The issue which the whig leaders forced upon the electors was, a 'protective tariff' against a 'revenue tariff'; and the result proves how unable the demagogues were to impose on the intelligence and sound judgment of the people. Had the mongrel tariff ticket prevailed in that county, it would have been the signal for a general organization of a similar character throughout the State. Thanks to the sterling democracy of Oakland for the energy and success with which they have sustained themselves under this new guise of whiggery."

In every quarter of the country where elections have recently taken place, many facts, even stronger than these, have occurred. Such things show that the advance of the public mind towards a final decision of the question of protection has been great and rapid. We may expect soon to see it laid by the side of the question of a United States Bank—among the 'obscure ideas.'"
[N. Y. Evening Post.]

Many rumors being abroad of expected changes in the President's Cabinet, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do, that no changes in the offices of heads of Departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and whatever changes may after that time occur (if any) will be in the spirit of most friendly relation between the President and all the present Heads of Departments.—*Madisonian.*

"You be durn'd," as the Irishman said, when he looked and saw a hole in his stocking.

From the New England Farmer. GOOD AND POOR COWS.

We often hear farmers blamed for keeping poor cows. Facts and arguments are put forth to prove—and they do prove, that there is much more profit in keeping one good cow than two poor ones. This position we are perfectly willing to take, believing that we can maintain it without difficulty. But if we take the inference from this that all farmers are blind to their own interests who will continue to keep cows that are not emphatically good, we are exposed to the charge of presuming that there are good cows enough to be had if one will take pains to look for, and will hand over the cash to purchase them.— Such a presumption seems to be the basis of many communications that have been printed in relation to this subject. But the nature of the present generation of cows is fixed; a small portion of them only are decided ly good for either the pail or the churn. Most people must keep cows not remarkably good, or go without cows.— With the greatest care and with a willingness to pay good prices, a farmer is fortunate if he can get a herd in which half the cows shall be good.

There can be no change in regard to the natural properties of the cows in a State or country, without paying particular attention to the breeding animals, and taking time to bring up an improved breed. This is a slow process, and if resorted to will forever result in producing cows some of which will be much better milkers than others.

There is not much meaning in a charge of folly in men because they keep many poor cows: this must be the case;—no care of men can make it otherwise. Years of attention may lessen the relative ratio of the poor to the good, but there will always be poor ones left, and many comparatively poor ones must be kept. This, however, is no argument against the closest and the best attention to breeding, or against efforts to make the race of cows as good naturally or constitutionally as possible.

The point in which farmers are most at fault, and that for which our correspondent and hundreds of others blame them, and with reason too, is, that they overstock their farms—only half feed their animals—let skeleton cow frames drag themselves over the premises, and complain because the dry bones do not give milk abundantly. Wherever cows are kept for the dairy, it is possible, and proper—yes, it is a duty—to keep them well. This may be done. If you cannot keep four well, try two. The two, well kept, will give more income than the four half starved ones. The goodness of the cow is determined partly by her native properties—but the food also has much and very much, to do in making her good or otherwise. Keep no more than you can feed well—very well.

SPECIE FLOWING UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The National Intelligencer of this morning gives us this news, under its editorial head:

"INFUX OF SPECIE.—Specie has been coming into the country from abroad lately in considerable quantities. Towards New Orleans, particularly, the stream has set in steadily. The latest number of the Bulletin of that city says: 'Specie continues to flow into our city with such rapidity, and yet with such regularity, that we are almost tempted at times to cease the mention of it. A great deal, however, leaves us daily for the valley of the Mississippi.'"

"In three successive days more than a million of dollars in gold and silver arrived at New Orleans, and a great deal more was reported to be on the way."

"A great deal, however, leaves us daily for the valley of the Mississippi." Does not this news, which we have on the authority of one of the greatest scoffers of Mr. Buxton's prediction, amount to a verification of it?

And to what is the country indebted for this "INFUX OF SPECIE," but to the policy of the Democratic Administration, which put down that pretended source of a sound currency—the National Bank; and to the stern enforcement of resumption, or the absolute annihilation of State institutions?

The Democratic doctrine is, that there is no sound currency but gold and silver; that paper money is not the currency of the Constitution, nor its representative; and that it is not to be a tender in payment as such. Its only use is an obligation to pay specie; and it should be put upon precisely the same footing as individual bonds.—*Globe.*

A Tale of Horror.—In the *Ruminator* (Iowa) Gazette, we find the most extraordinary and cruel relation of circumstances that we believe ever went forth in type. An old man lived alone, and had forbidden a daughter, who lived near, and her husband, or even their children, ever to approach his place, on account merely of some whimsical pique that the old wretch had taken against his child. One morning the inhuman being found his grandchild, under three years of age, climbing upon his garden rail, and he deliberately shot for his rifle and shot the boy dead.— The victim fell inside of the fence. The old man reloaded, and sat watching. Not long after, the mother came seeking her child, and the minute she touched her father's garden rail—as she did, with a shriek, the instant she perceived her dead child—the old brute shot her in the temple, and killed her at the dead end of the spit.— The hoary maniac (as he is now accounted) shot the father also, when he came, and he is now in prison to answer for the three murders.

Odd Fellows.—The Roman Pontiff has issued a proclamation that "no persons belonging to the order of odd fellows" shall receive the benefit of absolution without renouncing his connection with that society.—*Woodville Republican.*

There is a simple beauty and tenderness in the following lines, copied from the Saturday Courier, that we have seldom seen excelled:

THE UNCONSCIOUS ORPHAN.

Mother, I have found a tear
In your eye! How came it there?
More are coming—now they chase
One another down your face.
How I feel your bosom heave!
What does make you sob and grieve!
Let me wipe your tears away,
Or I cannot go and play.

Why is father sleeping so?
Put me down and let me go—
Let me go where I can stand
Near enough to reach his hand.
Why, it feels as stiff and cold,
As a piece of ice to hold:
Lift me up to kiss his cheek,
Then, perhaps he'll wake and speak.

Mother! Oh! it isn't he,
For he will not look at me!
Father had 'nt cheeks so white—
See, the lips are fastened tight,
Father always spoke and smiled,
Calling me his "darling child."
He would give and ask a kiss
When I came—But who is this!

If 'tis father, has he done
Speaking to his darling one!
Will he never, never more
Know and love me as before;
Could he hear what we have said!
Tell me, what is being dead!
Oh! he doesn't breathe a breath!
Mother, what's the cause of death!

COTTON GIN.

NEW INVENTION.—We copy from the Charleston Mercury the following remarks in relation to a newly invented machine for the preparation of Cotton:

By calling at our office, at any hour after 10 A. M. Planters and Factors, and several specimens of Sea Island Cotton, which have been politely presented to us by a gentleman from Alabama. The Cotton is exactly in the state in which was delivered from a gin recently invented, and now partially adopted in that State—but which will, we doubt not, come into very general use for Cotton of all descriptions—and by superseding the saw gin, which injures the staple, will so much improve the value of short Cottons as to bring them largely into competition with the Sea Island. From the appearance of the specimens, and a description of the machinery and explanation of its process, we have little doubt, that the desideratum pointed out in the letter we published from a distinguished manufacturer to the Hon. Whitmarsh B. Seabrook, has been attained, and that the Cotton is delivered from this gin exactly as can be possibly effected by machinery in the same state as if the seed had been carefully separated by hand. The Cotton comes perfectly clean through the gin and ready for the bag, without any intermediate process. and the machinery, the result of fourteen years' contrivance and experiment, is so very simple, admitting of being worked by manual, steam, or horse power, that we have no doubt that the invention is one of immense importance to the whole Cotton region, and well deserving the immediate attention of our Sea Island planters especially—if they would defend their present advantages by using the new and superior weapon which arms a rival for the field.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. Nov. 19. MARRIAGE AND SUICIDE OF JOHN C. COLT.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the execution of Colt, incessant applications were made to the Sheriff during the day previous and on yesterday morning, for tickets of admission to witness it. The Sheriff, however, from a sense of duty or propriety, refused to admit a limited number, and the persons so admitted, including officers and other official personages, amounted to about two hundred. Of those, nearly one half remained in the prison from between eight and nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, as the actual hour appointed for the execution was unknown to them. In the mean time, immense crowds collected in all the avenues leading to the City Hall, and remained patiently there the greater part of the day, although it was intensely cold. So great was the anxiety to see, or hear of, Colt's execution.

Colt, it appears, spent the greater part of the previous night writing, and yesterday morning appeared to be in good health and spirits, and wrote a letter and sealed it up, super-scribed with a request to his wife not to open it until his child could read it.

Between ten and eleven o'clock, Dr. Anthon, accompanied by Colt's brother, visited him in his cell, and after remaining with him a short time, his brother left and returned about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Caroline Henshaw and a gentleman, who all entered Colt's cell, where Caroline Henshaw was married to Colt, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, in presence of Justice Merrett and three or four others. After the marriage ceremony was performed, the ill-fated bridegroom, and scarcely less unfortunate bride, were left alone for about three quarters of an hour, and then took their last farewell, in a manner that betokened such despair and anguish as must have caused in those who beheld it, a feeling of pity for the unfortunate pair, although their misfortunes were of their own making. It was now about one o'clock or a little after, and several of Colt's friends came to see him and take their leave of him. Colt had already requested the Sheriff to defer the execution until the last hour allowed